

RUSZKOWSKI, Marian

The amino acid composition of gamma globulin in the blood serum
of patients with lesions of the hepatic parenchyma. Poznani. tow.
przyjac. nauk wydz. lek. 25:185-211 '63.

(GAMMA GLOBULIN) (AMINO ACIDS)
(LIVER DISEASES) (CHROMATOGRAPHY)

Excerpta Medica Sec 6 Internal Medicine Vol. 9/6 June 55

3837. RUSZKOWSKI M. Klin. intern. Polowej A. M., Łódź. *Określanie zawartości tlenu w krwi mikrometodą strzykawkową. Determination of the blood oxygen content by the syringe-capillary method
POL. TYG. LEK. 1954, 9/16 (487-489) Tables 3 Illus. 1
The syringe-capillary method of Roughton and Scholander with the author's minor modifications for the determination of blood oxygen is described.

Bojanowicz - Łódź

RUSZKOWSKI, Marian (Poznan, ul. Grunwaldzka 74/3)

Filter paper chromatography of free amino acids in the blood & urine.
Polski tygod. lek. 13 no. 49:1963-1967 8 Dec 58.

1. (Z Kliniki Interny Polowej A. M. w Lodzi; kierownik; prof. dr Andrzej
Himmel)

(AMINO ACIDS, determ.
in blood & urine, chromatography (Pol))

WYSOCKI, Kazimierz; RUSZKOWSKI, Marian; RASZEJA, Stefan

Severe toxic damage of kidneys in course of poisoning with *Cortinarius orellanus*. Polski tygod. lek. 13 no.34:1314-1317 25 Aug 58.

l. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych A. M. w Poznaniu; kierownik: prof. dr J. Roguski. Z. Oddzialu Chorob Wewnetrznych Szpitala Miejskiego nr 2 w Poznaniu; ordynator: doc. dr K. Wysocki. Z. Zakladu Medycyny Sadowej A.M. w Poznaniu; kierownik: doc. dr E. Chroscielewski. Adres: Poznan, ul. Przybyszewskiego 49. II Klinika Chorob Wewn. A. M.

(MUSHROOMS, pois. *Cortinarius orellanus* pois., renal pathol. (Pol))

(KIDNEYS, pathol.
in *Cortinarius orellanus* pois. (Pol))

SEGAL, P.; RUSZKOWSKI, M.; BURATOWSKI, J.

Electrophoresis of aqueous humor of anterior chamber in experimental iritis in rabbits. Klin. oczna 28 no.3:315-321 1958.

l. Z Kliniki Ocznej W. A. M. Kierownik: doc. dr. med. P. Segal Z Kliniki Interny Polowej A. M. w Łodzi Kierownik: prof. dr med. A. Himmel. Adres autora: Warszawa 12 ul J. Dobrowskiego 77 m 27.

(IRITIS, exper.

electrophoresis of proteins in aqueous humor of anterior chamber in rabbits (Pol))

(PROTEINS, metab.

aqueous humor of anterior chamber in iritis in rabbits, electrophoresis (Pol))

(EYE, metab.

proteins in aqueous humor of anterior chamber in iritis in rabbits, electrophoresis (Pol))

RUSZKOWSKI, Marian

Examination of lipoproteins with Swahn's method in patients with
arteriosclerosis. Poznan. tow. przyjaciol nauk, wydz.lek 22 no.1/1-12:
21-29 '61. (ARTERIOSCLEROSIS blood) (LIPOPROTEINS blood)

RUSZKOWSKI, Marian

SEGAL, Paweł; RUSZKOWSKI, Marian; WIĘK-WILCZYNSKA, Maria

Electrophoretic examination of aqueous humor in uveitis. Klin. oczna
27 no.4:563-576 1957.

1. Z Oddziału Ocznego C.W.S.K. Ordynator: doc. dr med. P. Segal.

Z Kliniki Interny Polowej A. M. w Łodzi Kierownik: doc. dr med.

A. Himmel Z Kliniki Ocznej A. M. w Łodzi Kierownik: prof. dr med.

J. Sobanski

(AQUEOUS HUMOR, in various dis.

uveitis, α & gamma globulin content, electrophoresis (Pol))
(SERUM GLOBULIN, determ.

α globulin in aqueous humor in uveitis, electrophoresis(Pol))
(GAMMA GLOBULIN, determ.

in aqueous humor in uveitis, electrophoresis (Pol))

(UVEITIS, metab.
 α & gamma globulin content in aqueous humor, electrophoresis
(Pol))

MACIEJEWSKI, A.; RUSZKOWSKI, M.; MAZURKIEWICZ, M.; PANUSZ, H.; BOBINSKI, H.;
HEWEIKI, J.; KARGER, E.

Studies on blood proteins in children in general anesthesia. Pediat.
polska 34 no.1:37-51 Jan 59.

1. Z Kliniki Chirurgii Dziesięczej A. M. w Łodzi Kierownik: prof. dr
med. A. Maciejewski. Adres: Łódź, ul. Armii Czerwonej 15.
(ANESTHESIA, eff.

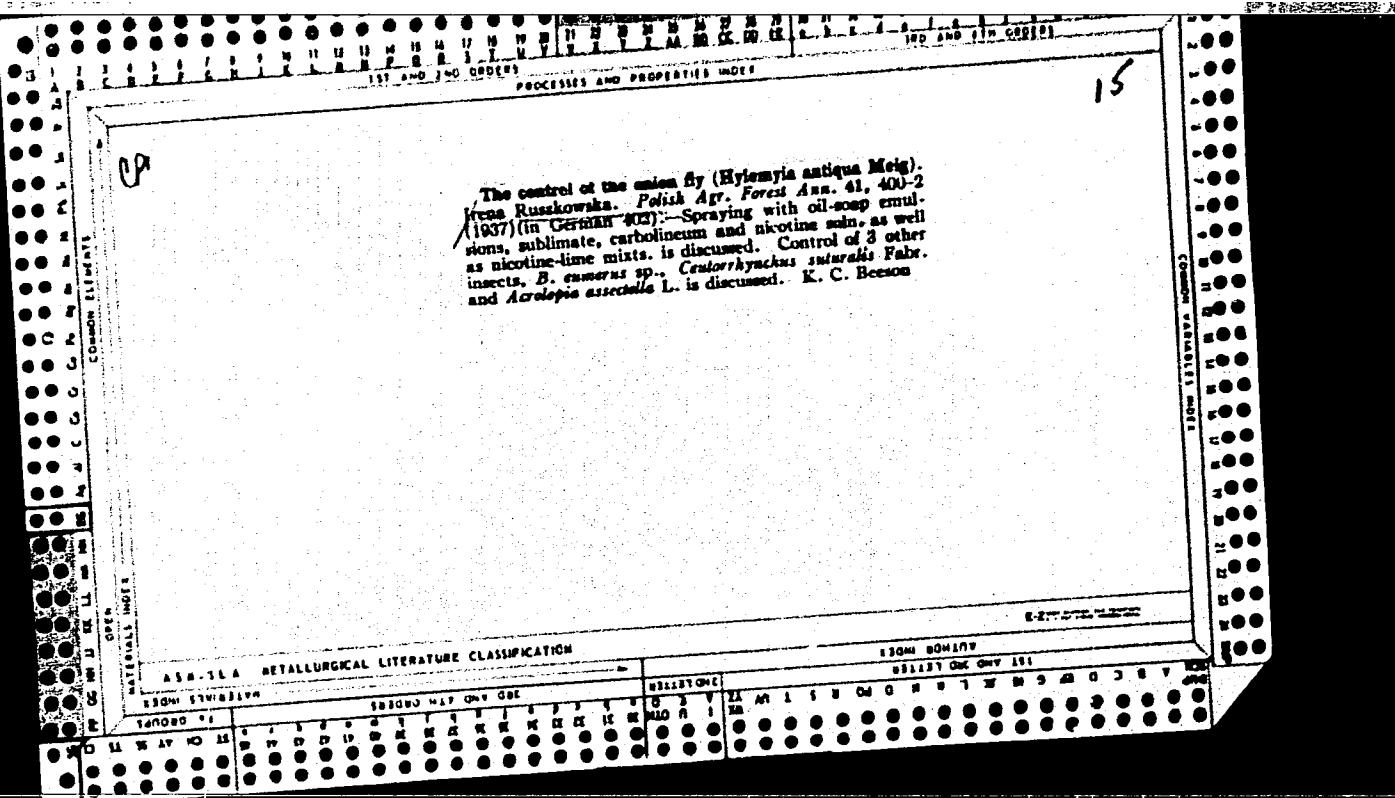
on blood proteins in child. (Pol))
(BLOOD PROTEINS,
eff. of anesth. in child. (Pol))

EXERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 11/7 Physiology July 58

2931. DETERMINATION OF SERUM LIPOPROTEINS BY PAPER ELECTROPHORESIS - Oznaczanie lipoproteidów suroćicy za pomocą elektroforezy bibułowej - Ruszkowski M. Klin. Int. Polowej. Łódź - POL. TYG. LEK. 1957, 12/40 (1534-1538) Graphs 1 Tables 1 Illus. 3

A detailed description of 2 techniques of staining and determining the serum lipoproteins obtained after separation by paper electrophoresis. Fasoli's techniques of staining and evaluating are used. Staining with Sudan black and standardization of the technique of staining and of reading the lipoproteinograms in order to obtain comparable data is recommended. Several pathological examples are included.

Edgar - Amsterdam



RUSZKOWSKI, Marian; WENDER, Mieczyslaw

Behavior of amino acids in hepatolenticular degeneration.
Neur. &c. polska 10 no.1:87-96 Ja-F '60.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Poznaniu, Kierownik:
prof. dr. J. Roguski. 2. Z Kliniki Neurologicznej A.M. w
Poznaniu, Kierownik: prof. dr. A. Dowzenko.
(HEPATOLENTICULAR DEGENERATION metab.)
(AMINO ACIDS metab.)

RUSZKOWSKI, Marian; SEGAL, Paweł

Fractionation experiments with crystalline lens proteins. Klin.
oczna 28 no.1:5-10 1958.

1. Oddziału Ocznego C.W.S.K. Ordynator: doc. dr med. P. Segal Z Kliniki
Interny Polowej A. M. w Łodzi Kierownik: prof. dr med. A. Himmel.

Adres autora: Łódź, ul. Zeromskiego 113, C.W.S.K.

(CRYSTALLINE LENS,

proteins, fractionation by electrophoresis & analysis (Pol))

(PROTEINS,

of crystalline lens, fractionation & analysis (Pol))

EXCERPTA MEDICA SEC. 12 Vol. 12/8 Ophth. Aug. 58

Ruszkowski, M.

1294. TRIALS WITH FRACTIONING THE LENS PROTEINS - Próby frakcjonowania białek soczewek - Ruszkowski M. and Segal P. Odd. Ocznego C. W. S. K. i Klin. Intern. Polowey A. M., Łódź - KLIN. OCZNA 1958, 28/1 (5-10) In most cataractal lenses the albumen fraction does not appear. The division is usually indistinct, in contradistinction to the normal lenses. Szmyt - Łódź (XII, 2*)

RUSZKOWSKI, M.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.11/5 Physiology, etc. May 58

1985. DETERMINATION OF GLYCOPROTEIN WITH PAPER ELECTROPHORESIS - Oznaczanie glikoproteidów za pomocą elektroforezy bibułowej - Ruszkowski M. Klin. Intern. Polowej, Łódź - POL. TYG. LEK. 1957, 12/34 (1311-1313) Graphs 2

The staining of glycoproteins after electrophoretic division on paper is described. The periodic acid-Schiff method is used. The normal values obtained approach the data from the literature. The value of determination of glycoproteins as a clinical method is discussed.

Warecka - Warsaw

KORNACKI, Zygmunt; RUSZKOWSKI, Marian; KAPCZYNSKI, Witold

Studies on intrauterine fetal anoxia. III. Electrophoretic studies
of proteins in the amniotic fluid and serum during the course of
pregnancy in rabbits. Gin.polska 31 no.2:173-178 Mr-Ap '60.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Kobiecych i Poloznictwa A.M. w Poznaniu.
Kierownik: doc.dr med. E. Howorka.

(ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM exper.)
(BLOOD PROTEINS)
(PROTEINS chem.)
(AMNIOTIC FLUID chem.)

RUSZKOWSKI, Marian

RUSZKOWSKI, Marian, Lodz, ul. Tuwima 20/8.

Modified method of paper electrophoresis. Polski tygod. lek.
12 no.19:722-726 6 May 57.

1. Z Kliniki Interny Polowej A. M. w Lodzi.
(ELECTROPHORESIS,
modified method (Pol))

RUSZKOWSKI, Marian.

Nephelometric micromethod of determination of serum whole lipids;
modified method. Polski tygod. lek. 12 no.27:1038-1039 1 July 57.

1. Z Kliniki Interny Polowej A. M. w Lodzi. Adres: Poznan, ul.
Grunwaldzka 74.

(LIPIDS, in blood,
determ., nephelometric micromethod (Pol))

SEGAL, Paweł; RUSZKOWSKI, Marian; BERGER, Stanisław; MASIAK, Michał

Abortive Wilson's syndrome with dark adaptation disorders.
Klin. oczna 26 no.4: 379-387 1956.

1. Z Oddz. Oczn. C.W.S.K.: Ordynator doc. dr. P. Segal.
Z Klin. Int. Pol. A.M. w Łodzi: Kierownik doc. dr. A. Himmel.
Z Działu Higieny Zywienia P.Z.H.: Kierownik prof. dr.
A. Szczygiel, i z Laborat. Klin. C.W.S.K.: Kierownik dr.
J. Grande, Warszawa ul. J. Dabrowskiego 77, m. 27.
(HEPATOLENTICULAR DEGENERATION, compl.
dark adaptation disord. caused by abortive Wilson's dis.
(Pol))
(NIGHT BLINDNESS, etiol. & pathogen.
same)

RUSZKOWSKA, M.

POL.

The influence of manganese and ferric carbanates on the development of potatoes with virus diseases. A. Nowotny-Marczyńska and M. Kuszkowska. Roczniki Nauk Rolniczych Ser. A, 68-670 (1954).
Expts. on virus-infected potatoes were carried out in pots containing washed sand and a mineral nutrient. Pieces of infected potato were divided into 2 or more pieces (depending on the no. of eyes), and these segments were planted in the pots according to the following scheme: (a) controls, (b) 15 mg. Mn + 45 mg. Fe, and (c) 15 mg. Mn + 90 mg. Fe per pot. The control series received a normal dosage of Fe. The control plants immediately upon their appearance at the surface of the sand showed strong symptoms of infection. The leaves were curled and covered with spots. The plants receiving Mn and Fe, especially in the ratio of 1:3, were completely healthy. The leaves developed normally and were much larger than the controls. This striking effect observed over the first 6-8 weeks of development gradually diminished until finally it disappeared and the plants looked exactly like the controls. This phenomenon was explained in two ways: either the dosage of Mn and Fe healed the plants and late symptoms were caused by repeated infections from the control plants mediated by plant lice which in the past year had appeared abundantly on potatoes, or the infection was so strong that the treatment with Mn and Fe merely delayed the development of symptoms of the disease. E.G.J.

MUSZKOWSKI, A.

100

The effect of inorganic nitrogen on the growth of leguminous plants. II. A. Nowotny, Mieczyslaw and M. Ruzkowska (J. U.N.C., Pulawy, Poland). *Acta Myrobiol. Polonica* 31(1934) 103(1). Lupine and lucerne were grown in sand with varied amounts of KNO_3 and NH_4NO_3 added. Growth was not inhibited by excess KNO_3 (5 mg./100 g. sand), but N fixation was inhibited completely. NH_4NO_3 was a much better source of N than KNO_3 . The lucerne obtained about 60% of its N from the soil; the rest came through its root nodules.

I. Z. Roberts

RUBIEKOWIA, M.; WOJCIK-MICZEWSKA, A.

"Influence of Mineral Nitrogen on the Growth of Leguminous Plants, Pt. 2",
P. 381, (ACTA MICROBIOLOGICA POLONICA, Vol. 3, No. 4, 1954, Warsaw, Poland)

SG: Monthly List of East European Accessions (SEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3,
March 1955, U-cl.

RUSZKOWSKA, M.

Journal of the Science
of Food and Agriculture
Feb., 1954
Agriculture and Horticulture

(2) Ascorbic acid in tomatoes. M. Ruszkowska and J. Zinkiewicz
(Roczn. nauk. Roln., 1953, 88.A, 29-43). The formation of ascorbic
acid in tomato fruits was influenced by factors affecting the general
growth and development of the plants, notably type of soil, soil
moisture, sunshine, and variety. Application of Mn or B increased
the growth of the plants and the ascorbic acid content of the fruit.
A. G. POLLARD.

RASZKOWSKA M.

POL . .

The influence of manganese on the development of tomatoes during various stages of development: A. Nowotny-Mieczysława and M. Ruszowska. Roczniki Nauk Rolniczych, Ser. A, 68, 870-1 (1964). The object of the expts. was to find a stage of growth where the addn. of Mn would produce the best effect. The expts. were conducted in pots congl. 1 kg. of rinsed sand. The sand contained a complete mineral nutrient along with Fe which was added in const. amts. to all pots in the form of Fe citrate. The expts. were begun at pH 7.6. The following stages of development were used to study the treatment effects: stage 1, soil treated before seeding; stage 2, stage before active flowering of plants; stage 3, stage during fruit formation. The Mn was applied as $MnSO_4$ at a rate of 7.6 mg. Mn/kg. of sand. The control series did not receive any Mn. In this series, the plant development was stopped and the plants did not blossom or set fruit. Approx. 20 days after seeding these plants demonstrated typical Mn-deficiency symptoms. Their leaves were small and spoon-shaped, and their green color was chiefly along the veins forming a kind of delicate network. The wt. of the roots of the control (dried) was ten times less than of plants treated at stages 1 and 2. Plants treated at stage 3 did not set fruits, however the symptoms of Mn deficiency disappeared within a few days after the addn. of Mn. These plants picked up a significant quantity of Mn, but they were apparently unable to utilize it. The addns. of Mn at stages 1 or 2 produced the strongest effect. The growth of these series produced approx. equal quantities of fruit, rich in vitamin C (140-190 mg. ascorbic acid from the fruit of one plant). The plants treated at stages 1 and 2 also took up the greatest amount of Mn (197-218 mg./g. dried roots).

Ernest G. Jaworski

RUSZKOWSKA, M.
ZINKIEWICZ, J.

"Ascorbic Acid in Tomatoes." p. 29, (ROCZNIKI NAUK Rolniczych. SERIA A-ROSLINNA, Vol. 66, no. 2, 1953, Warsaw, Poland).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, Lib of Congress, Vol 2, no 10 Oct. 1953, Uncl.

RUSZKOWSKA, M.

Notwotny-Mieczynska, A.; Buszkowska, M. "Influence of Mineral Nitrogen on the Growth of Inoculated Leguminous Plants" p. 205 (Acta Microbiologica Polonica, Vol. 1, No. 3, 1952, Warszawa)

1954

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions / Library of Congress, March 1953, Uncl.

RUSZKOWSKA, M.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 no. 9
May 10, 1954
Foods

(2) *Rusz.*
Ascorbic acid in tomatoes. M. Ruszkowska and I. Zukiewicz. Roczniki Nauk Rolniczych 60, Ser. A, No. 2, 20-43 (1953). —The application of Mn (20 mg./plant) or B (3.5 mg./plant) fertilization raised the growth of tomato plants and increased ascorbic acid (I) formation in the fruit. Mn did not stimulate I formation under dry climatic conditions. The formation of I was influenced by the type of soil. The I content of tomatoes grown under different moisture conditions varied from 10.7 mg. % at 30% soil moisture to 35.7 mg. % at 75% soil moisture. Sunlight had a definite stimulating effect on the amt. of I formed in tomatoes. The I concen. varied with the variety of tomato studied and was greatest with wild variety. It was concluded that the formation of I in the fruit of tomatoes was influenced by the growth and development of the plants. The analytical data were obtained by Tillman's modified method.

Ernest G. Jaworski

RUSZKOWSKI, A.

K

POLAND/Optics - Optical Technology

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 10, 1959, 23605

Author : Ruszkowski, Antoni

Inst :
Title : The Polish Optical Plant at the 27th International Poznan Fair

Orig Pub : Pomiary, automat., kontrola, 1958, 4, No 12, 535-537

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 101 -

GROSPIC, Fedro, Prof.; RUSZKOWSKI, I., dr.

Sports injuries. Med. glasn. 10 no.4-5:160-166 Apr-May 56.

1. Ortopedsa klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu
(predstojnik prof. dr. F. Grospic).

(ATHLETICS, dis.

inj. in soccer players & skiers, prev. (Ser))

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES

in soccer players & skiers, prev. (Ser))

RUSZKOWSKI, I.; URBANKE, A.; KOVACIC, S.

Experimental research on regeneration of joint capsule of the
hip in dogs. Acta med. iugosl. 10 no.3:316-326 1956.

I. Ortopedska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta i Zavod za patologiju
i patolosku anatomiju Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.
(HIP, physiol.
regen. of hip capsule in dog (Ser))

RUSZKOWSKI, Ivan; URBANKE, Aladar

Giant-cell xanthomatous tumors of the synovial membranes.
Radove Med. fak. Zagrebu 1:21-31 1956.

(GIANT CELL TUMORS,
synovial giant cell xanthomatous tumors (Ser))
(SYNOVIAL MEMBRANE, neoplasms,
giant cell xanthomatous tumors (Ser))

RUSZKOWSKI, Jozef

Remote results of the treatment of gynecological tuberculosis.
Polski tygod. lek. 11 no.34:1495-1497 20 Aug 56.

1. (Z Oddzialu Polozniczo-Ginekologicznego Instytutu Gruzlicy;
kierownik: prof. dr. M. Serini-Bulsko; dyrektor: prof. dr.
Janina Misiewicz) Inst. Gruzlicy, Warszawa, Plocka 26.
(TUBERCULOSIS, FEMALE GENITAL, therapy,
remote results (Pol))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.15 Vol.10/1 Chest Diseases Jan 57

232. RUSZKOWSKI J. Odd. Położniczo Ginekol., Kierownik, Inst. Gruźlicy, Warszawa. *Znaczenie histerosalpingografii w rozpoznawaniu gruźlicy narządu rodnego. The value of hysterosalpingography in the diagnosis of tuberculosis of the female reproductive organs POL. PRZEGŁ. RADIOL. 1955, 19/3 (159-168) Illus. 7
The 103 cases were divided into 3 groups: (1) 80 women with primary or secondary sterility, (2) 18 women with tb of the fallopian tubes and (3) 5 women with tb of the endometrium. The radiological characteristics of tubal tb are: a stiffness of the oviducts, especially in their isthmic part, smooth outline, sometimes lacunae and fistula-like changes. The ampullar portion, if filled, showed irregular, shaggy and saw-toothed outlines, saccular dilatations, filling defects, pockets and fistula-like defects. The characteristic sign of endometrial tb is a small and deformed uterine cavity with tooth-like and tattered design.

Ruszkowski - Warsaw (X, 15)

RUSZKOWSKI, Jozef

Prolapse of uterus in newborn. Gin. polska 28 no.3:333-338
May-June 57.

1. Z Oddzialu Ginekologiczno-Poznizniczego Instytutu Gruzlicy
Kierownik: prof. dr. M. Bulska. Dyrektor: prof. dr. J. Misiewicz
1 z Instytutu Doskonalenia i Specjalizacji Kadra Lekarskich
Dyrektor: prof. dr. W. Hartwig. Adres: Warszawa. Instytut

Gruzlicy - ul. Flocka 26.

(INFANT, NEWBORN, dis.)

prolapse of uterus, management (Pol)

(UTERUS, dis.)

prolapse in newborn, management (Pol)

RUSZKOWSKI, Josef; JABLICZNSKI, Wladyslaw.

A case of coexistent tuberculosis and cancer of adnexa uteri and peritoneum. Polski tygod. lek. 11 no.4:168-171 23 Jan 56.

1. Z Oddzialu Polozniczo-Ginekologicznego Instytutu Gruzlicy i Instytutu Doskonalenia i Specjalizacji Kadr Lekarskich w Warszawie:
kier: prof. dr Małgorzata Bulska; dyrektor Instytutu Gruzlicy: prof. Janina Misiewicz; dyrektor I.D. i S.K.L.: prof. dr Walenty Hartwig.
Warszawa, Instytut Gruzlicy.

(ADNEXA, UTERI, neoplasms
with tuberc., preop. diag.)
(TUBERCULOSIS, FEMALE GENITAL, compl.
cancer of adnexa uteri, preop. diag.)

RUSZKOWSKI, Jozef.

Significance of hysterosalpingography in diagnosis of
gynaecological tuberculosis. Polski przegl.radiol. 19 no.3:
159-168 July-Sept '55.

1. Z Oddz. Pełeznicze-Ginekologiczno-Kierownik: doc. dr
M. Serini-Bulska i Zakładu Radiologii-Kierownik dr K. Ossowska
Instytut Gruźlicy w Warszawie-Direktor: prof. dr J. Misiewicz
Instytut Gruźlicy-Warszawa, ul. Płocka 16.
(TUBERCULOSIS, FEMALE GENITAL, diagnosis,
hysterosalpingography)

RUSZKOWSKI, I.

Amputation of the lower extremity in children. Acta chir. iugosl.
1 no.3:265-272 1954.

1. Ortopedska klinika med. fak. (predstojnik prof. dr. F.Grošpic)
1 Zavod za djecu invalide (Med. rukov. dr. Dj.Susec) u Zagrebu.
(LEG, surg.
amputation in child.)
(AMPUTATION
leg, in child.)

RUSZKOWSKI, Marian

Syringe micromethod in determination of oxygen in the blood.
Polski tygod. lek. 9 no.16:487-489 19 Apr. 54.

1. Z Kliniki Interny Polowej A.M. w Lodzi; kierownik: prof. dr
Andrzej Himmel.

(BLOOD,
oxygen, determ., syringe micromethod)
(OXYGEN, in blood,
determ., syringe micromethod)

RUSZKOWSKI, I.

A familial case of melorheostosis. Acta chir. iugosl. 1 no.1-2:
161-166 1954.

1. Ortopedska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu. (Predstojnik
prof. dr. F.Grošpic)
(OSTEOSCLEROSIS
*melorheostosis, familial)

RUSZKOWSKI, J.

"Mechanizing Manure Spreading Operations." p. 105, (ROCZNIKI NAUK. SERIA C-MECHANIZACJI,
Vol. 66 no. 1, 1953, Warsaw, Poland).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, Library of Congress, Vol 2 no10, oct 1953 Unc1

RUSZKOWSKI, J.

"Mechanizing the work of spreading manure" (p. 48) MECHANIZACJA I ELEKTRYFIKACJA
ROLNICTWA (Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Rolnicze i Leśne) Warszawa, Vol 6, No 2, Apr/June 1953.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 8, Aug 1954

RUSZKOWSKI, J.

Mechanical spreading of manure, p. 25. (ROCZNIKI NAUK ROLNICZYCH, Warszawa, Vol. 66,
no. 3, 1954.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, Jun. 1955,
Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446130011-0

RUSZKOWSKI, J.

"Tools Attached to the Zetor 25 K Tractor Constructed by IMER." p. 104, (ROCZNIKI NAUK.
SERIA C-MECHANIZACJI, Vol. 66 no. 1, 1953, Warsaw, Poland).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, Library of Congress, Vol 2 no 19 Oct 1953 u ncl

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446130011-0"

RUSZKOWSKI, J.

"A New Type of Subsoil Cultivating Attachment for the PC-1 Type Plow." p. 103, (ROCZNIKI
NAUK. SERIA C - MECHANIZACJI, Vol. 66, No. 1, 1953, Warsaw, Poland).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, no. 10,
October, 1953, Unclassified

RUSZKOWSKI, Jozef

Diagnostic difficulties in tuberculous adnexitis and in malignant tumors of the ovaries. Gruzlica 22 no.7:503-512 July 54.

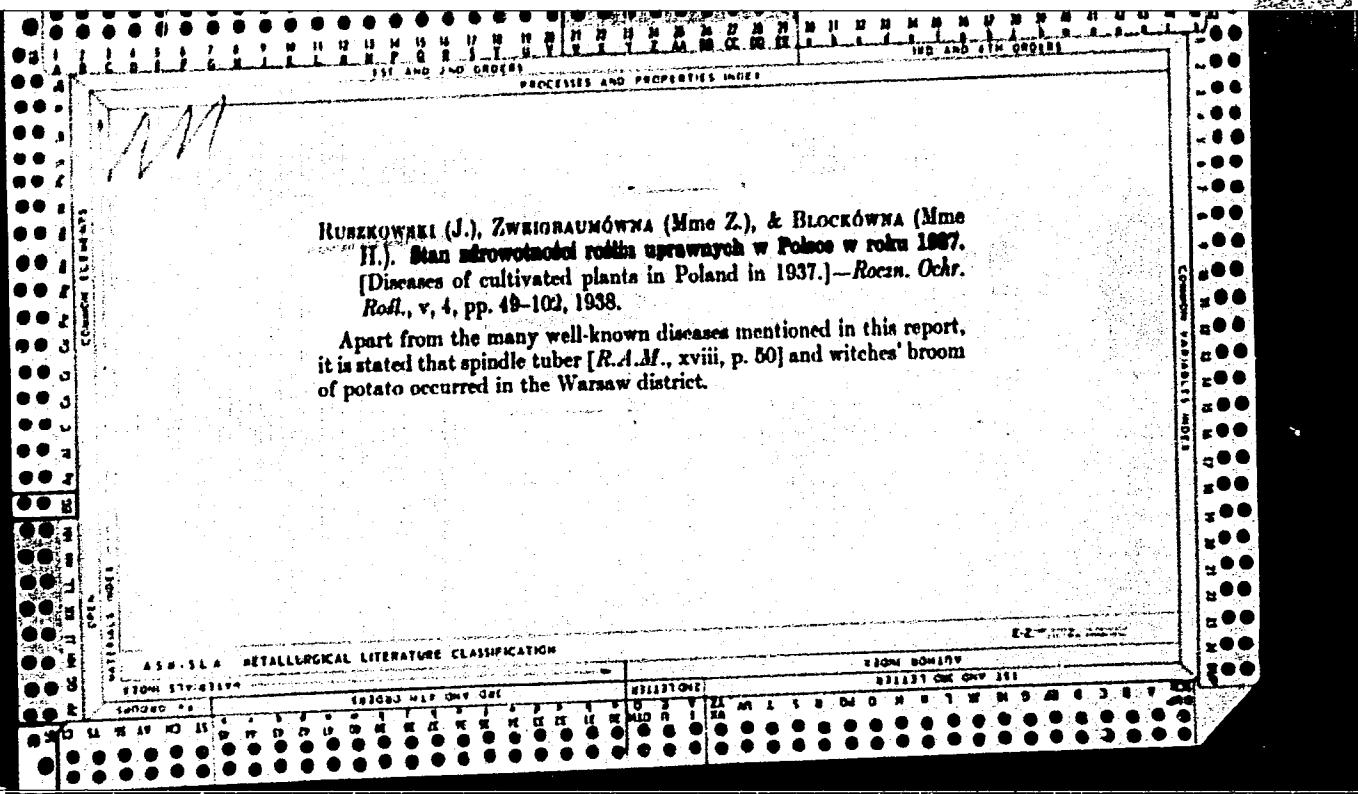
1. Z Oddzialu Polozniczo-Ginekologicznego Instytutu Gruzlicy w Warszawie. Kierownik: doc. dr med. M.Serini-Bulska. Dyrektor: prof. dr med. J.Misiewicz.

(OVARIES, neoplasms,

differ. diag. from tuberc. of adnexa)

(TUBERCULOSIS, FEMALE GENITAL,

adnexa, differ. diag. from ovarian tumors)



RUSZKOWSKI, Jozef; KULAKOWSKI, Andrzej.

Gutaneous fibrosarcoma of the mons veneris. Ginek. pol. 34.
no.6:751-755 '63.

1. Z Oddzialu Polozniczo-Ginekologicznego Instytutu Gruz-
licy (kierownik: dr.med.J.Ruszkowski) i z Oddzialu Chirur-
gicznego Instytutu Onkologii w Warszawie (kierownik: prof.
dr.med. T.Koszarowski).

*

Control of the small cabbage fly (*Hylemyia brassicae* Bobe) at Mory near Warsaw. J. Ruzkowski and J. Gawinowa. *Polish Agr. Forest.* 1966, 41, p. 6 (1967)
(in German 406). Spraying with a sublimate or carbofumonium soln. or the use of "Strohhaksel" is recommended as a means of controlling the small cabbage fly.
K. C. Beeson

ASSISTANT METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1934-1947
1948-1957
1958-1967
1968-1977

HIMMEL, A.; RUSZKOWSKI, M.; PANUSZ, H.; BOMSKI, H.

Acute plasma cell leukemia with atypical course. Polskie arch.
med. wewn. 26 no.10:1557-1576 1956.

1. Z Kliniki Intermy Polowej A.M. w Lodzi. Lodz, ul. Piotrkowska
249 m. 31.
(MYELOMA, PLASMA CELL, case reports,
atypical case (Pol))

WYSOCKI, K.; RUSZKOWSKI, M.

Investigations on the content of methionine, tryptophane and tyrosine in the serum protein of patients with diffuse parenchymatous hepatic damage.
Bull. Soc. amis sc. Poznan; Ser. C. no.3:35-60 1952. (CIML 23:4)

1. Presented before the Commission of Experimental Medicine on Dec. 11, 1950 by M. J. Roguski. 2. Of the Second Clinic of Internal Diseases of Poznan Medical Academy.

RUSZKOWSKI, M.

Methods of determination of carbon monoxide in blood with a syringe type micro pipet. Med. pracy 5 no.6:423-428 1954.

1. Z kliniki interny polowej A.M. w Lodzi; kierownik prof. dr. A.Himmel.

(CARBON MONOXIDE, in blood

determ. with syringe type micro pipet)

(BLOOD

carbon monoxide determ. with syringe type micro pipet)

RUSZKOWSKI, M.

Journal of the Science
of Food and Agriculture
March 1954
Agriculture and Horticulture

Vernalisation of plants. III. S. Lewicki and M. Ruszkowski
(*Ann. Univ. M. Curie Skłod.*, 1952, 7, Sect. E, 59-74).—Results
of field and laboratory studies of the effects of vernalisation on
different varieties of wheat, barley, and oats are reported. Ver-
nalisation induced modification of some plant parts and increased
the grain yields in all the studied cases and the straw yields in
a majority of them.
S. K. Lachowicz.

RUSZKOWSKI, M.

RUSZKOWSKI, M.; KWARTA, C.

"Bare oats in the new tests of selection and culture" p. 24 (plon, Vol. 4, No. 5,
May 1953, Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March ⁴ 1958, Uncl.

RUSZKOWSKI, Marian

Genetic protein and amino acid disorders. Pol. arch. med.
wewnet. 33 no.11:1329-1338 '63.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych AM w Poznaniu. Kierownik:
prof.dr med. J.Rogulski.

*

HASIK, Jan; RUSZKOWSKI, Marian; BACZYK, Kazimierz

A case of hepatic coma treated with extracorporal hemodialysis. Pol.
tyg. lek. 17 no.16:604-607 16 Ap '62.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych AM w Poznaniu; kierownik: prof. dr
Jan Roguski.

(HEPATIC COMA ther) (KIDNEY ARTIFICIAL)

HUSZMANEK, J.

Description and tests of the Ferguson tractor-loader. p. 201.

PRZEGŁAD MECHANICZNY. (Stowarzyszenie Inżynierów i Techników Mechaników Polskich)
Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 18, no. 7, April 1959.

Monthly List of East European Acquisitions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.

Uncl.

GERGELY, A.; KOMISZAR, V.; RUSZNAK, I.: KRALIK, I.

Oscillopolarographic examination of some macromolecular substances used in the textile chemistry. Chem zvesti 18 no.5/6:391-398 '64.

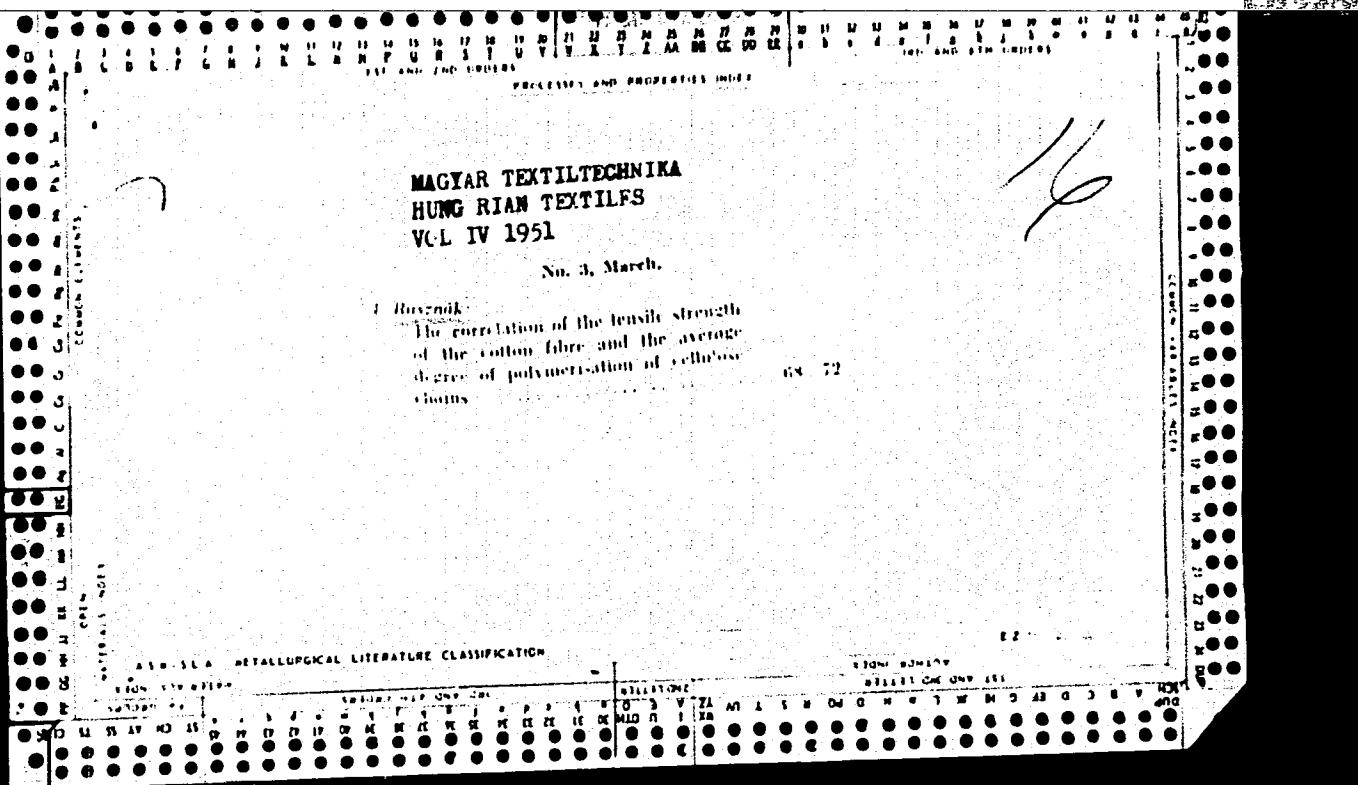
1. Research Institute of Textile Industry, Budapest.

C&H

Derivatives of xanthates and aromatic nitro and amino compounds. Zoltán Csuros and István Rusznák. *Magyar Chem. Folyóirat* 50, 601-81 (1944).—Cellulose xanthate, dry or in soln., can be stabilized by salts of aromatic nitro sulfonic acids, e.g. *m*-O₂NCH₂H₅SO₃H (I). The structure of the products was proved by model expts. with simple xanthates which gave cryst. derivs. Alkalisalts (except K) of I, *m*-O₂NCH₂H₅NH₃⁺, PhNO₂, and *m*-O₂NCH₂NHAc, seem to be effective as stabilizers. The products are esters of Ph-NHCSOH formed according to the equation 4RN₃O₂ + 4R'OCSS₂Na + 3H₂O → 4RNHCSOR' (II) + 3Na₂S₂O₃ + CO₂ + CS₂ + 2R'OH. The following II were prep'd. *Me*: *Me* (32.5% Thiocarbonates), PhNHCSOR' (R' given); *Et* (32.5% from MeOCS₂Na in 90% MeOH with PhNO₂), m. 97.6° (S 18.81, N 8.27, PhNH₂, 40.35-7.92%); *Et* (27.2% from Ph-BrOCS₂Na in 90% EtOH), m. 70° (S 18.1, N 7.68, Ph-NH₂, 45.65-7.00%); *iso-Bu* (53.7% from iso-BuOCS₂Na in 90% EtOH), m. 75° (S 15.0, N 8.6%); *m-Sulfathiocarbonates*: *Me* (67.8% from MeOCS₂Na and *m*-O₂NCH₂HSO₃Na (III) in MeOH), contained S 24.0, N 5.18%; *Et* (88.1%), m. 270-6° (S 22.10, N 4.85, PhNH₂, 27.2-8.9%); *iso-Bu* (48.8%), m. 243-6° (S 19.9, N 4.39%); glyceryl (34.5% from glycerol xanthate and III in aq. EtOH 4 hrs. at 35° and 20 mm.), amorphous, m. 153-5° (S 19.31, N 4.31%). Cellulose xanthate (7%) dild. with water and treated with 5-10% AcOH, the liberated H₂S removed, and the soln. treated with III 10 hrs. as above, gives a product (S 12.02, N 2.13, PhNH₂, 12.3-13.9%). Identical with that obtained by Lilienfeld; the same compd. was obtained by treating 7% cellulose xanthate with NaOH, centrifuging, mixing with III, treating with CS₂, again dissolving in NaOH, and pptg. with satd. NaCl soln. *Me* *m*-nitroethioethercarbanilate, m. 105° (N 12.39, S 14.37%), was obtained in 60.3% yield from MeOCS₂Na and *m*-O₂NCH₂NHAc in 90% MeOH and AcOH heated 15 hrs. at 60°; *Et* ester (94.0%), m. 154° (N 11.61, S 13.64%). *Me* *m*-nitrothiocarbonilate (45% from MeOCS₂Na and *m*-O₂NCH₂NH₃⁺ in 90% MeOH and a bit of

solid KOH heated 50 hrs. on a water bath), m. 119° (S 15.0, N 13.16%); *Et* ester, m. 115° (S 14.24, N 12.22%). The methods proposed by Orndorff and Richmond [Am. Chem. J. 22, 458 (1890)] and Hofmann [Ber. 2, 120 (1880)] were also tested.

István Rusznák



KUSZNAK, I.

54. The effect of various oxidation bleaching processes on the chemical and physical properties of cotton cellulose — Kulonbozo oxidacio feheritesi eljarasok hatasa a pamutcelluloze kemial es fizikai tulaj-donsagaira -- by I. Rusznak and Mrs. J. Devai. (Hungarian Textiles — Magyar Textil-technika — Vol. IV, No. 6-7, pp. 184—188, June-July 1951, 1 figs.)

The most commonly used bleaching agents were subjected to systematic investigations in order to establish those optimal bleaching conditions at which the fabric sustained the least possible damage while producing a satisfactory degree of whiteness. The most important factors that influence bleaching, such as concentration, temperature and pH, as well as the time required for the treatment, were examined one at a time. Chlorite bleaching is not sensitive to changes in concentration, neither is bleaching with hydrogen peroxide, provided that a stabilizer is used; hypo-chlorite, however, is very sensitive. With the latter process it is still possible to ensure a relatively efficient bleaching at an upper limit of 3 to 4 g of active chlorine per l. Of the three bleaching agents only hypochlorite can be employed with good results at temperatures below 20 C°, chlorite and peroxide can be used only at temperatures above 50 C°. Hypochlorite is most sensitive to the length of treatment, while chlorite and stabilized peroxide will permit much greater fluctuations. A common

I, RUSZNAK
feature of the three bleaching agents in respect to pH is that the "maximum
damage" appears in the neutral zone.

RUSZNAK, I.

The latest results obtained in my work on
in respect to colourfastness — (József Ruzsának, Miháldor
is eredmények a színezés területén különök tekinthető a szín
színtartalma —) Rúzsának (Hungarian Textiles "Magyar
Textiltechnika" 1958, No. 11-12, pp. 348-350)

The effect of light on dyes and dyed fibres as well
as that of factors playing a part in fading are dealt with
in the first place. It has been established that the fading
of dyes due to light and air is primarily a process of oxidation.
Certain substances which prevent oxidation have a
protective effect on dyes. Experiments on the correlations
between the fastness to light and the structure of dyes
have proved that while hydroxyl and amino groups on
the aromatic nuclei accelerate fading, halogens, sulfo
and carboxyl groups retard it. Among the azo dyes primary
amino groups reduce fastness to light, acylation has the
reverse effect. The fastness to light is also increased by
 SO_2R , SO_2NR_2 , OSO_2Ar , Cl_2 and alkoxy
groups. The photosensitivity of basic dyes is primarily
due to the ammonium, oxonium and sulfonium groups
contained in their molecules. The fastness to light of
indigoid and anthraquinone dyes depends on the quality
of the substance of the fibres that are dyed. With sulfur
dyes fastness to light is a function of colour. The author
conducted research in the field of azo dyes developed on
the fibre. Some rapidazol combinations in blue, black,
green and orange were successfully produced on a labora-
tory and small plant scale.

RUSZNDK, I.

I. Russndk and W. Endel :
Materials in textile chemistry, II - Textilbogy-
spari anyagismeret, II.
Budapest, 1954. Kényelip. Kiadó, 108 p., Pt. 22.-

HUN RUSZNAK, I.

108. The investigation of dyes and fibres in the course of fading, chemical transformation of p-aminonaphthalene by ultraviolet light — I. Rusznák and M. Fehérvári, *Magyar Textiltechnika* — 1941, No. 4, pp. 127—129, 7 tabs.)

In the investigation of fading due to the effect of light the changes occurring in the dyestuff must be treated separately from those occurring in the textile samples. For this reason a comparison was made in the course of the investigations with the solutions of Chloramidreinblau FG irradiated and unirradiated by ultraviolet light as well as irradiated and unirradiated dyed cloth samples. The irradiation caused fading of the colour of both the solution and the sample, irradiated cloths dyed with irradiated dyes showed the highest degree of fading. Identical results were obtained with 5 similar dyes. The tests proved that direct dyes were decomposed by irradiation into components with and without substantivity. In order to obtain an exact analysis

✓ 2

S. M. J. G.

I. Ringer's salt

of the decomposition due to the effect of light the behaviour of p-aminoazobenzene was examined during the oxidation with potassium dichromate and during irradiation. The percentage of decomposed amino-nitrogen, of hydrogen-nitrogen absorbable by titanium chloride reaction and that of total nitrogen, referred to pure p-aminocazobenzene were examined at various periods. It was found that the decomposition of the components corresponded with each other, thereby oxidation was proved. The same investigations made with irradiation attained identical

results which verified that dyes were decomposed by irradiation in a like manner to the process of oxidation. Fastness to light was reduced when cotton and rayon samples were irradiated previous to dyeing; woolen samples on the contrary showed an increased fastness.

RUSZNAK, I.; FUKKER, K; KRALIK, I.

Hungary

Research Institute for the Textile Industry and the Institute for Practical Chemistry, Technical University in Budapest.

Polarographische Untersuchung hochmolekularer Stoffe mittels Maximauterdruckung.

SO: Naturwissenschaften, ~~1955~~ December 1955, Unclassified.

Rusznak, I.

K-6

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Applications. Dyeing and Chemical Treatment of
Textiles.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 6670

Author : I. Rusznak; Marton, F.

Inst :

Title : Experimental Data on the Use of Dyes which are Developed
by Oxidation.

Orig Pub : Magyar textiltechn., 1955, No 8, 285-287

Abstract : Conditions for developing aniline black in the fabric
were investigated. In the absence of mineral acids,
no black color was obtained. The action of ultra-violet
rays increased the extent of the oxidation. It is propo-
sed that salts of phenylsulfamic acid (I) (10-15% solu-
tions) be used as the dyes which upon oxidation will give
rise to an amount of mineral acid just sufficient to sup-
port further oxidation (in order to avoid destroying the

Card 1/2

RUDENAK, I.

Research on damage to cotton by light, p. 255. KOHASZATI LOPAK. (Magyar Eanaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet) Budapest. Vol. 10, No. 4, Jan, 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

RUSZNAK - I.

✓ 112. Investigation of the photochemical degradation of cotton fabrics. I. R u s z n a k, M. V e h c r v á t i,
P. D e á k. *Magyar Textiltechnika*, 1955, No. 7, pp.
255-257, 3 figs., 4 tabs.

Chmura

Experiments were carried out to study the damages caused to cotton under the influence of light, air and moisture on a bleached and on two dyed (one with Chloramureinblau PP, the other with Chloramurot 8B) cotton fabric samples. The evaluation of the degradation was made by measuring the degree of polymerization of the nitrated sample, by determining its copper count and by measuring the carboxyl groups by the calcium acetate method. The decrease in the degree of polymerization of the bleached cotton fabric was the most marked (from 2500 to 1150) after 40 hours of illumination. The carboxyl content undergoes practically no change during that time whereas the copper count increases to nearly a seven to eightfold value. Irradiation with ultraviolet light in the presence of air is therefore really an oxidation process or at least is accompanied by such a process. Experiments carried out on dyed cotton fabrics yielded identical results. The rate of change in the degree of polymerization and of the copper count are somewhat less for dyed cotton fabrics than for bleached fabrics but the shape of the curves is similar. The rate of degradation was the lowest for the cotton fabric dyed red, for the blue fabric it was somewhat higher and for the undyed it was the highest. On the basis of these observations it can be inferred that the degradation rate of cellulose during the irradiation may be checked to a certain extent by the oxygen consumption of the oxidizable dyestuffs.

3

RUSEMAK, I.; GECZY, I. ADY, E.

RUSEMAK, I.; GECZY, I. ADY, E. Technical recognition of polyamide synthetic fibers.
p. 323.

No. 9, Sept. 1955.

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA.

TECHNOLOGY

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956.

BUCZNAK, I.

Tasks for the laboratories of our textile industry. p. 205 MAGYAR
TEXTILTECHNICKA Budapest Vol. 11, No. 6, June 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

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HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Uses. Part III. Industrial Synthesis
of Dyes.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimia, No 15, 1958, 51230

Author : Rusznak, I., Marton, E., Sello, I., Szoke, G.

Inst :
Title : Phthalocyanic Pigments and Their Sulfo-
derivatives.

Orig Pub : Magyar textiltechn., 1956, No 9, 325-327

Abstract : Processes for preparation of AlCl₃-phthalocyanine (I) and its sulfonated derivatives were investigated. A mixture of 54 g of phthalic anhydride, 62.5 g urea, 1.25 g NH₄-molybdate, 27 g Na₃PO₄, and 250 g C₆H₃Cl₃ was carefully heated until melt-

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HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Uses. Part III. Industrial Synthesis
of Dyes.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1953, 51280

residue was washed with hot water, 2n HCl, hot water, 2N NaOH, and hot water and then dried. Dry pigment was gradually introduced into 1400 g of cold concentrated H₂SO₄. The mixture was agitated for 10 hours, poured into water, stirred for 4-5 hours, and finally filtered. The residue was again suspended in 2.5 l of water, to which subsequently 140 g of concentrated NaOH were added. The mixture was stirred for 1 hour, then filtered. Thus, purified I was finally washed. Twenty g of Co-phthalocyanine (II) was

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52

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Uses. Part III. Industrial Synthesis

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446130011-0"

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1953, 51280

introduced into 200 g of 33 percent oleum in the course of 1-1.5 hours. The mixture was thus sulfonated for 12 hours at 40-50°. Upon the termination of reaction, the resulting products were poured into 400 g of ice-water mixture. In 4-5 hours, the sulfonated II was filtered and rewashed with water. -- V. Ufimtsev

Card : 4/4

HUNGARY / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Dying and Chemical Treatment of Textile Materials.

H-34

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 17900
Author : Rusznak, I.; Fehervari, M.; Tolgyesi, L.; Ban, G.
Inst : Not given
Title : Decomposition of o-Aminoazobenzene Under the Action of Ultraviolet Rays
Orig Pub : Magyar textilz. u. h., 1957, No 2, 73-74

Abstract : Comparison of the rate of decomposition of o- and n-aminoazobenzene under the action of ultraviolet rays and chemical oxidation indicates that the ortho-derivative under all conditions proves to be relatively more stable. Evidently, the amino-group when in ortho position protects the azo-group. -- G. Yudkovich

Card 1/1

H-155-

I.

HUNGARY/Chemistry of High-Molecular Substances.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur ~~M~~, No 9, 1959, 247-252
Author : Rusznak, I., Geczy, I., and Repasi, M.
Inst :
Title : Synthetic Linear Polymers. III. The Development of Methylmethacrylate-Ethylene Glycol-Maleic Naphthalate Copolymers which Harden at Room Temperature and Some of Their Properties.
Orig Pub : Magyar Tud Akad Kozl Oszt Koezl, 8, No 2-3, 247-252, 1957, (in Hungarian)

Abstract : Insulating resins hardening at 25° were obtained from ethylene glycol, maleic (I) and phthalic (II) anhydrides, and methylmethacrylate. The ratio of unsaturated polyesters to comonomer used was 70:30 and the ratio of benzoyl peroxide initiator to diethyl aniline (promoter) was 1:0.25. Optimum chemical resistance is obtained when the unsaturated polycarbonate fraction of the resin is

Card 1/2

63

✓ Damage caused in cellulose by treating it with the neutral system sodium formaldehydesulfonate-hydrogen peroxide. J. Siván Ruzsnák and Olga Horváth. *Deut. Textiltech.* 9, 523 (1957). — The oxidation of Rongalite by Ludigol (Na salt of *m*-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid) and by H₂O₂ has been investigated. Rongalite is completely oxidized by H₂O₂ with formation of bisulfates. The reaction is fast, strongly exothermic, and causes fiber damage in discharge printing. Ludigol oxidizes Rongalit only to S compds. of lower oxidizing potential. The pH decrease caused by H₂O₂ either in Rongalite soln. or printing paste can be largely prevented by the addn. of CuCO₃ or Pb acetate with favorable results, since these remove H₂SO₄ by forming insol. ppts., replacing it with weak acids

Thomas A. Wilson

FE 38

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FM

COUNTRY : Hungary H-34
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 88795
 AUTHOR : Rusznak, I.; Fukker, K.; Lay, M.
 INST. :
 TITLE : Determination of the Concentration of Individual Dyestuffs with Karl Fischer Solution
 ORIG. PUB. : Magyar textiltechn., 1959, 11, No 1, 4-6

ABSTRACT : An indirect method has been worked out for determining the absolute concentration of basic dyes by titration of the water that is formed (or used up) in the reaction between the dyestuff being analyzed and Karl Fischer solution. For 5 basic dyes, results are presented of comparative analyses conducted in accordance with the new method and by the conventional procedure; mean error of 14 determinations does not exceed 1.4%.

S. Rozenfeld

CARD:

TYPE : 1000 aff
 CATEGORY :
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446130011-0"
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 88795

AUTHOR : Rusznak, I.
 INST. :
 TITLE : Use of the "Termotex" Procedure in Chemical Treatment of Textiles

ORIG. PUB. : Magyar textil-techn., 1959, 11, No 2, 61-63

ABSTRACT : The "Termotex" procedure involves preliminary heating of fabric prior to treatment in a given solution, for the purpose of adjusting the temperature of the fabric as closely as possible to that of the solution being used. Pilot plant experiments on sizing with a starch size a cotton yarn preheated at 130°, have shown that strength of yarn is increased by 30% over that attained in conventional sizing, while decrease in elongation remains the same. Comparative tests of desizing cotton fabrics (after heating at 140°) by action of various starch-degrading agents have shown that in all cases speed and uniformity of starch removal are enhanced. Positive results were also obtained

CARD: 1/2

277

COUNTRY : Hungary H-34
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 88744

Distr: 4E2c(j)

14. Synthetic linear polymers. Preparation of poly-methylene-glycol maleic phthalate-methylmethacrylate copolymers setting at room temperature and investigation of some of their properties. (In English) T. N. I. 1958
I. Géczy, M. Képési. Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Vol. 14, 1958, No. 1-2, pp. 91-98, 9 tabs.

1 Contact resins setting at room temperature (25°C) were prepared from ethylene glycol, maleic anhydride, phthalic anhydride and methylmethacrylate. Unsaturated polyester and comonomer in a proportion of 70:30 were applied. In order to harden the mixture benzoyl peroxide and diethyl aniline were used in a proportion of 1:0.25. Contact resin prepared from unsaturated polyester maleic acid-phthalic acid of 0.8:0.2 molar proportion and from methylmethacrylate showed optimum chemical properties while the copolymer free of phthalic acid showed the best mechanical properties. The time of gelatinization of the mixture obtained varied at room temperature from 3 hours to 3 min. and the time of total polymerization from 30 min. to 5 min.

R8
111

JG

COUNTRY	: Hungary	Rusznak, I.	B-12
CATEGORY	:		
ABE. JOUR.	: RZKhim., No. 14 1959, No. 43901		
AUTHOR	: Rusznak, I., Kralik, I., and Fukker, K.		
INST.	: Not given		
TITLE	: Theory and Application of Polarographic Maxima Suppression. IV. Determination of the Molecular Weight of Basic Dyestuffs. V. Relationship *		
ORIG. PUB.	: Z. phys. Chem. (SRD), 17, No 1-2, 56-60; 61-67 (1958) Magyar Kem. Polyoirat, 34, No 10, 597-400,**		
ABSTRACT	: IV. The authors have investigated the effect of the following dyestuffs (D) on the polarographic maximum (M) in the β_2 wave in 0.002 N Na ₂ CO ₃ : rhodamine, methylene blue, fuchsin, suramine, and methyl violet. Equimolar solutions of D suppress M in equal degrees; solutions of D at equal weight concentration suppress M in inverse proportion to the molecular		
* Between Molecular Weight of the Cellulose Diacetate Monophthalate Fraction and the Capacity of Alkaline Solutions of the Latter to Suppress Polarographic Maxima			
CARD: 1/5 **	401-403 (1958)		
3-63			

COUNTRY	:	Hungary	B-12
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 14 1959, No.	48901
AUTHOR	:		
INST.	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	V. The authors have investigated the capacity of fractions of cellulose diacetate monophthalate (I) of different molecular weight (from 6,000 to 44,000) to suppress the M in the O ₂ wave in 0.001 M KCl in the presence of NaHCO ₃ . At equal weight concentration of I, the M is suppressed in inverse proportion to the molecular weight of the I fraction. When the molecular weight of the I fraction exceeds 16,000, a linear relationship is observed between the	
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3-64

COUNTRY	:	Hungary	B-12
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZhKhim., No. 14, 1959, No.	48901
AUTHOR	:		
INST.	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	character of the dependence of the suppressing effect of a given substance on the molecular weight in the cases of I fractions and of D. For Communication III see RZhKhim, No 24, 1957, 27434.	
		M. Surova	
CARD:	5/5		

3-65

RUSZNAK, I.

"Possibilities of applying Thermotex method in various operations in textile chemistry." p. 61

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. (Textilipari Muszaki es Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 11, No. 2, Feb. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959
Uncl.

COUNTRY : HUNGARY
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their Applications. Dyeing and Chemical *
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84465

AUTHOR : Rusznak, I.; Fehervari, M.; Dolesch, I.; **
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Newest Findings in the Stability to Light of
 Dyed Textiles and Dyes.

ORIG. PUB. : Magyar textiltechn., 1959, 11, No 3, 104-106

ABSTRACT : Investigation of the dye fading mechanism of
 the textile fabrics and dyes in the exposure
 to ultraviolet light permitted establishing
 the fact that the damage to cellulose depends
 upon the wavelength of ultraviolet light. The
 rate of fading in the case of oxyazodyes is
 greater than that of the corresponding amino-
 derivatives; in the displacement of meta-po-
 sition < ortho-position < para-position.

**Halasz, E.
 *Treatment of Textile Materials.

CARD:

H - 158

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84465

AUTHOR :
 INST. :

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446130011-0"

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Could
 A method for making dyes fast developed for
 the basic dyes (potassium ferrocyanide), that
 increases the stability of dyeing not lesser
 than the treatment with phosphomolybdic acid.
 The formation of dye pigment occurs directly
 on the fiber surface during dyeing of fabrics
 that includes fixation with naphtholformalde-
 hyde solution. -- S. Rosenfeld,

CARD: 2/2

RUSNAK, Istvan, [Rusnak, Istvan], doktor; SEKEY, Andras [Sekey, Andras];
Farkash, Erika [Farkas, Erika]

Use of optical bleaching agents. Tekst.prom. 20 no.4:84-86
Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Sotrudniki nauchno-issledovatel'skogo institutav Budapeshte.
(Hungary—Bleaching agents)

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